

THE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

IRISH UNIONS IN NEW YORK.—We see by the papers that the recent meeting of the Irish republican union at Palmer's Opera House N. Y. was numerously attended, at which the process of the enrolment, and receiving subscriptions for avowed purpose of sending men and arms to Ireland, was continued. The collections were received in a crimson liberty cap, on the end of a pole, and amounted to \$165.67, making with the sum on hand, \$345.67. In order to proceed legally and unmolested in their purpose, they proposed to appoint a committee to forward a remittance to Congress against the act now in force, prohibiting the fitting out of any military arrangement, against the dominions of any foreign state, in time of peace. Another society termed the New York Irish confederation, recently held a meeting for similar purposes.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mr. JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT in another column. Our friend Jo, has recently largely increased his stock of saddlery ware, and is now able to offer inducements to country dealers in his line that must win him customers. He keeps constantly employed a number of the best workmen, and furnishes to order and at the shortest notice every article in his line from a pair of bridle reins up to a spring seat saddle or a set of harness. Jo is one of the cleverest fellows alive—industrious, accommodating, and generous in his dealings. Such a man is bound to have customers.

A FEMALE CONVICT.—Elizabeth Barbour was tried week before last at the Perry, Ia., Circuit Court, (Judge Lockhart presiding,) upon an indictment for mixing poison with drink, and administering it to Mrs. Nancy McGuffey, with intent to kill. The defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to two years confinement in the State Prison. The poison used was corrosive sublimate. We learn that Miss Elizabeth is the only female confined in our State Prison.

PROPOSED CHANGE.—Ever since we commenced the publication of our Daily Paper we have been hard at work endeavoring to cipher out some plan to enable the hands in our office to rest from their labors on the Sabbath, and we have at last, we think, hit upon one that will do it, provided there is no objection to it by our subscribers. As at present arranged we are compelled to set the type and do the press work of Monday morning's paper on Sunday and Sunday nights, for it would not answer to print Monday's paper on Saturday; by that arrangement we would be unable to keep up with the news, and our issue for Monday would be stale and uninteresting. But, as we have said above, we have hit on a plan that will enable all hands to have a rest day on the Sabbath, and still accommodate our patrons with the latest intelligence, and that is to issue our paper on Sunday instead of Monday. We have no doubt that this arrangement will meet with the approval of every subscriber. In case we make the change the only work that will be performed by anyone connected with our office on Sunday, will be the delivery of the paper, which, as it will be done early in the morning, will not interfere with the exercises of the day and will also enable the youths in the office to attend Sunday School.

Should any important news arrive on Sunday either by mail or boats, it will be issued to our subscribers in an extra free of charge, as soon on Monday as it can be put in type.

We shall not make the change proposed unless it meets with approval from all our patrons. We hold ourselves bound to consult their wishes before our own ease and comfort, and we hope that those who are unfriendly to the measure will signify it to us or to the carriers during the week.

DEED.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. NERIAN BARNES, an old and respected citizen of this place. His death was most sudden and unexpected. But a moment before he expired he was conversing with his friends who had called on him, and rejoicing with them on the prospect of returning health. On their rising to leave, and going as far as the door, they were called back by the nurse who noticed a sudden change in him, and returned just in time to witness his spirit take its departure. His remains were attended to the grave on yesterday evening by the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this city, of which he was an exemplary member. Peace to his ashes.

WE see by the St. Louis papers that the Polish exiles about that city have published a card inviting all their countrymen in the south and west, to join them in returning to their country, to help sustain the flag of Liberty which has been raised in their father-land. Money will be furnished to those who are unable to raise the means for the voyage themselves. This is the right kind of patriotism. The editor of the Terre Haute Express says that a day or two since he heard an Intelligent German wish the means were within his reach to return home—that he would send there and see his brethren free, or spend another five years in prison, for the sake of German republicanism. Many of our Irish population have the same patriotic feelings. With them, we wish republicanism to extend itself peacefully, if possible, all over the globe. Hereditary rulers are not needed by the times, in any country.

WE learn from the N. O. Mercury that the schooner Belle at that port brought over from the Rio Grande the following pieces of ordnance: Four pieces condemned from Bragg's Battery; five Mexican guns, captured at Buena Vista; one of the latter, at the battle mentioned, received a ball in its muzzle, which lodged out about three-eighths of an inch, and took out the chamber of the gun.

WHEAT FROM CANADA.—They are shipping wheat from Canada to the United States. Twenty-five thousand bushels have arrived at Rochester from Canada, since the opening of lake navigation.

GEN. SCOTT.—The distinguished leader of our army in Mexico had not arrived at New Orleans at the latest dates from that city. The Delta of the 3d inst., had learned that orders were in the City, which would probably detain Gen. Scott in Mexico longer than he expected. Those orders relate to some matters before the Court of Inquiry, which will have to be investigated in Mexico. It was originally Gen. Scott's intention to proceed immediately from Vera Cruz to New York, by sea, and to avoid as much as possible all public parade and display. But as there are no steamers in Vera Cruz, destined for New York he will not doubt be compelled to come to New Orleans. The good people of that city are rejoicing over the accident which will enable them to display to the laurelled chief, the deep gratitude, and warm admiration which they entertain for his splendid services.

GEN. LANE.—Mr. Cist, editor of the Advertiser, Cincinnati, says the following handsome things of our "Marion." Gen.—Jo Lane, we mean—for by that name is he best known at home and familiarly approached by all—is as Mr. Cist describes him, a true specimen of the backwoodsman—one whom we Hoosiers are proud of, not for his military fame alone, but for his kindness of heart, his honesty, integrity, and indomitable energy—just such an one as we are willing to be measured by, and whom it were well worth a travel of fifty miles to see, as he might have been seen a few days ago on his farm. Had Mr. Polk appointed Lane Major General instead of Pillow, the disgraceful scene lately enacted in the city of Mexico would never have taken place. But to what Mr. Cist says:

"If I were to select a fine specimen of a backwoodsman, it should be Joseph Lane. I would select a foreigner, if in my power, fifty miles to visit Lane, as an admirable illustration of the workings of our political and social institutions."

"I know nothing of his early history, and presume it to be that of thousands in the west. I know him only as a farmer and a wood merchant, on the banks of the Ohio, in which character I first made his acquaintance. He came on board the S. B. Andrew Jackson, to receive pay for a lot of wood sold the boat, and was introduced to me by Capt. Eckert. He wore a blanket, and his general appearance was that of a backwoodsman, but I had not conversed with him five minutes, before I set him down as a man of no ordinary cast."

"Later, and more intimate acquaintance confirmed my judgment, and in his late military career in Mexico, he has shown conspicuous gallantry and good conduct, even in the galaxy of heroes which the war with Mexico has brought to public notice."

OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.—The following are extracts from a letter dated "City of Mexico, April 8," to the editor of the N. O. Bulletin. The editor says: "We have seen other communications which speak in strong terms of the growing demoralization of our army in Mexico."

We are beginning to reap the fruits of the idleness and demoralization which have been growing up here amongst our officers and troops. The robberies and murders, that were prevailing in the neighborhood of the city, are transferred within the wall, and house breaking and robbing individuals in the streets are by no means uncommon. Any observing, reflecting person, long since would have known, that the gambling and debaucheries that prevail here amongst the American officers to a great extent, must necessarily terminate in degradation to themselves, and mortification to their friends. A great responsibility rests somewhere, for the outrages that are committed here against the welfare of Society.

FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to the clerk of the Saladero for New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. We have no material change to notice in the market. There has been an arrival from Vera Cruz with six days later intelligence. The following is the most important intelligence received.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—There is much reason to fear that it would be impossible to assemble a quorum of the Mexican Congress at the seat of Government. The absentees arrive very slowly.

The Arco Iris, of the 20th ult., says that at a preparatory meeting of Deputies held at Queretaro, on the 10th ult., it was resolved—

1. That those Deputies who were not present should be called upon, and if they still continued to absent themselves, the Governor of the States from which they were elected should be informed, and they should be published in all the newspapers.

2. That those gentlemen who answered the first call should be again written to, informing them that the number necessary to form a quorum is very small, only their presence being necessary to complete it.

3. That the substitute who was appointed from Vera Cruz, in place of Sr. Conto, who was elected Senator, be notified.

4. That the writers, and such opinions as were called upon, be also called upon.

The same paper of the 17th ult., says: "Various persons write to us from Queretaro that the disorders committed by the officers are insufferable, and that they are in a state of rebellion, with their pronunciamento mania, that a certain very well known general, who possesses the confidence of the government asserts, that as soon as the Yankees have left, he will pronounce against the Federation."

The Free American, of the 21st ult., has the following remarks on the prospects of peace: We see nothing, as yet, to change our opinion in regard to the doubts which we have always manifested about the probability of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress. We announced, a few days ago, that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men—one at Queretaro, the other at Mexico—who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says, that should the members of Congress violate the Constitution of Mexico, by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that the letter-writers, and such opinions as are sometimes worthy of consideration as news paper paragraphs.

DUTY OF HOUSERY, ETC.—The Secretary of the Treasury has revised a recent circular of his, and reduced the duty to 30 per cent. on the old rate of 20. The duty will henceforth be uniform on cotton mits, stockings, shirts and drawers.

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sailors turned Soldiers!

We are indebted to the New Orleans Commercial Times for the following interesting sketch of the recent exploits of our gallant navy on the Pacific.

San Jose, (Cape of Lower California), Mar. 15. You are prepared to learn of my being on board the *Cyane* en route for Mexico. I joined her just as Commodore Shubrick commenced operations against Mazatlan, Guaymas and San Blas. Our ship, after performing good service at Mazatlan in various expeditions by land and water, was sent to La Paz, 120 miles to the Gulf of California, on the California side, where Lieut. Colonel Burton, with 120 New York Volunteers, were stationed.

On our way to Mazatlan, (prior to its capture), a party of 30 men and 4 officers, with two 9-pounders, were landed from the squadron, with orders to keep our flag flying at San Jose. The officer commanding this detachment was Lieut. Haywood; they quartered in two houses constructed with mud walls, at right angles with each other, in the strongest position in the town. Soon after Lieut. Haywood was quartered, an attack was made upon his small force, as also upon Lieut. Colonel Burton's at La Paz.

Had any kind of fortune favored the Californian cause in San Jose, Lieut. Haywood, with all his men, must have fallen into the enemy's hands—30 men were opposed to 150 men, and for forty-two hours, the windows and doors at that time entirely unprotected, save by light shutters and door work. The Californians had 2 pieces of cannon. Fortunately for our cause, the leader of the Mexican forces was shot in the neck, firing this cannon, and he was finally broken up their position from before Mr. Haywood's post.

Lieut. Colonel Burton had over 1000 Yankees, who are at any time equal to 500 Mexicans, and he had no difficulty in keeping off 400, headed by Pina, the chief, and a regular officer. In the mean time the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* was sent to the relief Lieut. Haywood, and 10 men were added to his command; the garrison strengthened by connecting the two houses with a high wall; the doors battened in, and the batteries were stationed for 40 or 50 yards. He had no water, however, in either yard—the nearest was pistol shot from the post.

While the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* remained, all was quiet, though the enemy were 300 or 400 strong, and were within a few pines counted (you know how famous these Californians are for riding, going at full speed picking up a bat from the ground—even a piece of money I have seen them snatch up as the horse was in motion,) was known to be within 20 miles. As soon as the *Portsmouth* sailed, the enemy made their appearance. They were again frightened off by two whalers, who passed off for ships of war; farling sails together, and firing guns &c.

After a time, provisions grew scarce in the little garrison, and it became necessary to send us to La Paz, Ocala had to come from Commodore Shubrick, before we could (the naval party) leave Col. Burton; in the mean time, they succeeded in obtaining a few provisions from an American schooner in the bay. Vessels could not approach nearer than two miles to San Jose. A party of two officers and five men were surprised and taken prisoners, one of them, Passed Midshipman Duncan, whom you know; 150 men on horseback took these few men from Mr. Haywood's command. Pina, then set down, before the little host, with all his force of about 600 men, and as many as 1000 cartridges, and began to fire. Among this array was a tribe of Indians called "Yacas," from Mexico. Mr. Haywood had with him one officer and 30 Americans and 20 California Volunteers. The enemy built two batteries to command our watering place. Behind these batteries were stationed some 20 men, to fire upon our men whenever they came out for water. Pina intended to starve them out for water. Pina intended to starve them out for water. Pina intended to starve them out for water.

The garrison had now but one week's provision left, and starvation was staring them in the face; still they were invincible. It was dark when our ship (dispatched to their relief) came to anchor; we hoisted out our boats, and were ordered to land at early daylight, and to make the beach. A great number of the town, two and a half miles distant. We knew also that the enemy were in strong position at this place awaiting us. Lieut. Haywood on our arrival was engaged with them, firing his cannon and musketry until midnight. At early dawn we landed 100 men, all regulars, 200 boys as standard bearers. Among our number were 5 marines. The rest of our marine force had been stationed on shore some time previous. The remainder of our little army were all sailors. We took one 3-pounder with us as a force.

I had the command of the gun with 6 men given me. We had to pass through low, thick brushy ground, and a village called Vincente, lying about 20 houses with mud walls. In this place our party received the first fire of the enemy. As the boats were being landed, we made up our minds to have the fight there. So it went, in the best manner Jack knew how. The musket balls and grape rattled about like hail—we were in an ambuscade. I played grape shot from my small piece into the village, shot 30 or 40 distances. The enemy shortly retreated, mounting their horses and flying in all directions; they would stand to fire, run off, load, then return and fire again: Being mounted they possessed great advantages over our party, together with the knowledge they had of the locality, for there were no less than 50 places on our march where 500 men could lain hid, and fired upon us at their pleasure.

We drove about 100 out of the town, where they had been firing upon Lieut. Haywood's party, with but two men slightly wounded, and also 500 to 600 from their own ground. We killed from 20 to 30, and marched over a very difficult road, two and a half miles, fighting every inch of the way, in about 2 hours (on the march), and relieved our comrades.

The enemy sent us a flag of truce, to ask for an armistice for the night, to look up their missing; the officer said that about 350 to 400 were in the fight. Now, what do you think of "Jack Tar" as a soldier. The enemy have not been seen since, and are 20 to 30 miles up the valley of San Jose. We are about to exchange some of Pina's officers for passed Midshipman Duncan and Warley. We have many more prisoners than the enemy. Does not Haywood deserve praise for holding out against odds as he did? He was the only man who stood by his conduct. The navy has had but little to do in this war; save our squadron.

If we had more ships we would long ago have taken Acapulco. The Department forgets in looking over the charts of this coast, that Francisco and Mazatlan are about 300 miles apart. Report says that Commodore Jones intends taking Tijuca, by orders from our Government. Now we cannot possibly do more than hold the places on the sea-board. The Mexican army at Tijuca is not far from 15,000 strong—we could not march with less than 600 men even after the arrival of the *Olio*.

Adieu.

A live oak schooner, man-of-war's build, was launched opposite New Orleans on the 1st inst.

There are 1,555 papers and periodicals printed in the United States, but 1891, for the rest of the world—only 335 more for the 330,000,000 than for our 20,000,000.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Some of the Northern Locofoco editors have spirit enough to declare against the resolutions adopted by the Locofoco conventions in Alabama and Virginia. These resolutions, it will be remembered, pledge the delegates to the Baltimore convention from those States to oppose the nomination of all men for the Presidency and vice Presidency who do not openly declare their hostility to the doctrine that either Congress or the people residing in territories can exclude slavery from territories. The N. Y. Evening Post in noticing these resolutions says:

Have those who thus make allegiance to slavery an indispensable qualification for the Presidency reflected that if this compulsory purgation of the candidate from all suspicion of disloyalty to slavery may help him at the South it is likely to hinder him at the North? If they insist upon giving us a candidate with this test in his mouth, cannot they see that we shall certainly return him upon their hands? They declare that they will support no man who does not submit to make the abjection they require. WE SHALL SUPPORT NO MAN WHO MAKES IT. To insist upon this new qualification for their candidate, is to insist that he shall not be elected.

In a subsequent number of the same paper, the editor returns to the subject, and says:

We should be glad to know among what class of people the Southern politicians expect to obtain votes in the Northern States for the candidate who comes fettered with such a pledge. If the candidate be a Southern man, it is true he might give such an assurance without the suspicion of making a dishonest profession of the intention to vote for him; but he would be regarded by the Northern Democrats as a direct insult—as an assertion of Southern authority, in the imposition of political tests, which they would indignantly repel. Party attachment will carry men to great lengths, but there are limits to what the most zealous parties in a free country will endure. The Democrats of the North would say to those who required this ignominious acknowledgement of subservency—

"Go tell your slaves how choleric you are, And make your bondmen tremble!"

but they would remind them that beyond the precincts of their own plantations their prerogative of authority was at an end. If, on the other hand, a Northern man were to take this oath of allegiance to slavery in order to qualify himself to become the candidate of the South, he would be regarded as one who had made a public sale of himself. He would come before the people with an advertisement of venality written in staring characters on his forehead. Such a candidate, deprived as he would be of all public respect, and shrinking from the public contempt, would meet with an infinitely worse reception from the people than if he were a citizen of the South.

This is very plain language indeed. It is too intelligible to admit of misconstruction, and we have no doubt it will find a response in the heart of nearly every Northern man.

The editor of the Augusta Age, the leading Locofoco paper in Maine, in the course of some indignant remarks on the resolutions of the Alabama convention, says:

Such arrogant assumptions will wholly fail to remove from the minds of Northern men the strong aversion now entertained towards the institution of slavery, and cannot fail to react upon those who indulge them with fatal effect. The Democracy of the North will go into that convention upon no terms of inequality. Nor will they consent to have their representatives or other members of the party proscribed and excluded from posts of honor or influence, in consequence of having given free utterance to the sentiments and principles of the North upon this subject.

The New York Globe, another strong Locofoco paper is fierce in its opposition to the resolutions. It declares:

The South will have to abandon this rickety platform. The idea that the sovereign power regards slavery in territory, resides exclusively in the slaveholding position of the Union, and that the Northern section of the confederacy, the people of the territory, or the people of the whole Union, through Congress have no voice in the matter, will never stand for a moment.

The South, so far as Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia are concerned, assert that they will not abandon the "platform" they have proposed, and that if the North refuses to adopt it, they will not co-operate with the people of that section. On this subject therefore the Locofocos of the North and South are at loggerheads. One of the factions must back out from its position, or there must be discord. We shall see which of the two exhibits most facility in the very fashionable business of cravshing.

On the "exposed question" of slavery it is extremely probable the Locofoco national convention will exhibit much discord. The ultra Locofocos of the North and South cannot easily unite on any candidate. The sentiments of the leading Presidential aspirants are well known, and not one of them comes up to the full measure of pro-slavery faith required by Alabama resolutions. Messrs. Cass, Dallas, and Buchanan have all committed themselves to doctrines that are repudiated as utterly unsound and unconstitutional by the authors of the resolutions. If the delegates from the States that have adopted the resolutions abide by their instructions; they must protest against the nomination of either of the prominent aspirants. On the other hand, to nominate a candidate who will endorse the doctrines contained in the resolutions will be the sure way of driving from the party thousands of men who are not willing slavishly to comply with the Southern dictation. Under such circumstances, the Locofoco convention will probably experience great difficulty in its efforts to hunt up an "available" man.

Some of the Locofoco editors are giggling over the prospect of dissensions among the Whigs. If they wish to amuse themselves with party distractions they can do so to their hearts' content by looking into the condition of their own party. There never was a party in which there more adverse currents of opinion than in the Locofoco party at the present time, and the prospect is that the confusion, instead of giving way to peace and quietness, will become worse confounded.

Sheriff's Sale.

The following described real estate has been levied on and will be sold by me to satisfy two writs of Fieri Facias and one writ of Venditioni Exponas, in favor of England Court, issued from the office of Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, and to me directed and delivered, viz:

Four acres of land, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. 20, in township No. 5, south of range No. 10 west, in the County of Vanderburgh, Ind.

Also, One hundred and sixty acres, the south-west quarter of the same section.

Also, the following described Lots in the Eastern Subdivision of the City of Evansville, in said county, viz: Lots Nos. 7, 11, and 13, in Block No. 4. Lots No. 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, in Block No. 5. Lots No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, in Block No. 6. Lots No. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, in Block No. 7. Lots No. 5, 9, and 13, in Block No. 8. On Friday the second day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. at the door of the court house, in the said City of Evansville, I will offer for sale at public auction the first-mentioned and last-mentioned real estate for seven years, and if the same will not sell for seven years, I will offer for sale at public auction the same at the expiration of seven years, at the same place and on the same terms as aforesaid. The defendant's title is good and indisputable. JOHN ECHOLS, Sheriff F. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 5, P. M. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Atchison from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting certain lands in Missouri for the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Northern lakes at Chicago. Laid aside.

The resolutions passed some days since, inquiring of the President whether any officers now in the service had been appointed by the President without nominations had not been submitted to the Senate, and it so, why such appointments had been made—was, on motion of Mr. Allen, re-considered.

Mr. Allen contended that the Senate had no right to make such inquiries, the President having the constitutional right to make appointments during the recess of Congress.

On motion, the subject was laid aside informally. The bill to enable the President to take military possession of Yucatan, being the special order of the day, was taken up.

Mr. Hannegan spoke at some length on the subject. He charged England with interfering in the affairs of Yucatan, by stirring up the Indian population to insurrection, and furnishing them with ammunition.

Mr. Clayton followed in opposition. He thought that the passage of the bill would be a violation of the treaty now before the Mexican Congress, if not ratified, and that it would also, in his opinion, be a violation of the armistice.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved as a substitute that part of the treaty now in Mexico be ordered to Yucatan, and that their places be supplied by volunteers.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill. Mr. Foote spoke briefly in support. Without action, the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

A communication was received from the relations of DeKalb, in regard to the present of his portrait to the Government. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which occupied the remainder of the day.

ASTHMA TO ARSENIC.—A child at Monteville, near Boston, not long since swallowed a few pinches of arsenic, thinking it to be flour. It was soon seized with dreadful convulsions, and little hope was entertained of saving its life, when a physician administered hydrated peroxide of iron, which immediately overcame the effects of the poison.

WE return our thanks to Capt. Bacon, of the fine steamer Chancellor, for New Orleans papers of the 3rd inst. They contain nothing late from Mexico.

WE find no change to notice in the markets. The New Orleans market is greatly depressed and all kinds of produce is dull. The Eastern markets are without any material alteration since our last quotations.

THE whole number of Steamboat arrivals at our wharf for the week ending Sunday evening, was fifty-seven. Of this number forty-nine discharged and received freight.

THE New Albany Bulletin of Saturday announces that the first ground on the New Albany and Salem railroad was broken on Wednesday last.

FOUR children of Mr. WATT, in Philadelphia, were bitten by a mad dog, one day last week.

GEN. CADWALLADER and Mr. TRIST have arrived from New Orleans from Mexico.—Gen. Cadwallader has resigned his command in the army.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL HUNG.—The St. Louis Union of Saturday says—"Lord John Russell was hung yesterday, and burnt last night in effigy, near the head of Market street."

THE Steamer Britannia, fourteen days out on Saturday last, had not arrived at 6 o'clock on that evening. She will bring seven days later news from Europe.

FREE TRADE.—Among the recent items of foreign intelligence, is the following: "Six hundred thousand quarters of wheat are awaiting shipment in the Baltic ports for sale in England." As the breaking up of the frost, most of which has been paid for.

DO you hear that American farmers? We thought when Sir Robert Walker's free trade principles prevailed, that England was to become our customer, and that if we bought her goods, she would buy our grain. This is free trade with a vengeance. We buy her goods, and she supplies herself with grain from the Baltic.—*State Jour.*

WE are authorized to announce JOHN SPIKER as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next Legislature, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM WHITTELEY as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

An endless quantity and variety of Prints of the new Spring and Summer styles, together with every thing new in the way of Good Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail by

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

LADIES' superior light and dark colored Kid Gloves, superfine black do, superfine white do, superfine white net gloves, and superfine black net gloves, and Mice for sale low by

MOURNING GOODS.

A FULL and very desirable assortment of Mourning dresses Gowns, superfine Bombazines, Silk Warp Alpines, (some very fine) Alpaca Lustres, superfine black, plain and figured berreges, black Lawns &c., now open and for sale low by

PANTRY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has on hand an assortment of: Seals, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Steel Pens, Needles, Tassels, Bag Clips, Riddles, Furze Twist, Fancy Bonnets, Fine Knitting Pins, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving; Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c., &c. Also, Edging, Inserting, Drawer Goods of every variety, for sale at wholesale and retail by

LAWNS, GINGHAMS & LINEN LAWNS.

A VERY large assortment of the newest styles of Lawns, all kinds and examine them.

PAINTS, BONNETS, FLOWERS & C.

ALL the latest styles of Bonnets, Flowers, &c. of Summer hats, leghorn, palm leaf, French braid, straw, &c., and silk hats of every design. Also, a large stock of the latest styles of a large assortment of flowers, ribbons and bonnet trimmings for sale by (ap 15) MORRIS S. JOHNSON.

PAINTS.

KEGS Boston and Junata Nails, assorted sizes. 25 kegs Flooring Brads, assorted; 25 do Assorted spikes.

For sale by A. LAUGHLIN, Water street.

IOWA FLOUR.

65 Bbls Burlington Mills, just received per steamer Brooklyn, and for sale by BEMENT & VIELE.

85 Bbls Russellville Whiskey, 50 lbs Cincinnati do, 20 " New Harmony do, In store and for sale low for cash by BEMENT & VIELE.

BARRELS, HALVES AND QUARTERS, for sale very low by (ap 10) BEMENT & VIELE.

INDIANA HALL.—By A. Hanbold. This Hotel is situated at the foot of Division Street, opposite the steamboat landing. Charges moderate and accommodations excellent. my 10

LEATHER AT AUCTION.

WE will sell to the highest bidder at our Auction store, on Main street, Evansville, on Saturday next, May 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., seventy-two sides of Upper Leather and ten sides of Harness Leather, say in lots of half one horse and one first article. A credit of three months given on note with approved security. W. JOLSEY & NELSON my 10-d City Auctioneers

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

J. F. ELLIOTT, (Successor to J. M. & J. P. Elliott.) will continue the above business at the old stand, Main street, Evansville. He will always keep on hand a constant supply of Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c., &c. of the best workmanship, which he offers at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. Also, a great variety of Trimmings made by Saddlers, Harness-makers, and Trunk Manufacturers. In addition to my former stock of materials I have just received a very large and general assortment.

Saddle Trees, of all kinds; Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather; Hog skin seatings; Calf skin do; Plush do, every variety; Bridle Bits and Buckles, all kinds; Stirrup leathers, &c., &c. Riding, Irons and Wagon Whips, Together with all articles in my line, at wholesale and retail.

Persons dealing in the above articles will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. (my 9 ly) J. F. ELLIOTT.

JUST RECEIVED.

20 TONS assorted Rod and Bar Iron; 100 kegs assorted Sills, and Rails; 25 bundles spring Steel; 5 do sheeter do; 100 kegs Cast Iron; Plow shafts, Boiler and sheet Iron; Raps, Files, and Door Latches; Which, together with our former stock makes it complete.

For sale low by A. LAUGHLIN, Water street.

JUST RECEIVED.

50 KEGS pure white Lard; 10 lbs Lard Oil; 5 do Turpentine; 25 boxes 8-10 Window Glass.

For sale low by A. LAUG